

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Very Little Business Disposed of Saturday.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—The senate was in session hardly half an hour this morning, and as there were so few members present nothing of importance was done. Even had there been a full attendance the session would have been a brief one, for the calendar contains only about fifteen bills and three-fourths of them are of a local character.

Two bills received three readings. One in reference to appropriating \$1,000 of Union's dispensary profits for the maintenance of a public library, and the other with reference to holding a school bond election in Orangeburg.

The following bills were introduced: Senator Butler: To fix salaries of county treasurers.

Senator McIver: To amend the laws as to holding courts in fourth judicial circuit.

Senator McCall: To permit introduction of a bill to charter the South Carolina Immigration Society.

The house had a good attendance and much calendar work was done with little debate. The only bill over which there was any discussion was in reference to the bill to require payment for cattle killed by the veterinarian on account of having glanders, but the bill was killed.

Senator Henderson's bill relative to having a general commutation road duty tax was restored to the calendar, and a large number of bills were introduced, none of them being of general interest though they may be of importance.

Both houses have adjourned until Wednesday.

The Machen Trial.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In the trial of August W. Machen, the Groff brothers and Dr. and Mrs. George E. Lorenz, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, the prosecution introduced a number of witnesses to prove the relations of Machen with the Lorenz and the Groff brothers. One of these, Ina Liebhardt, Machen's former stenographer and chief clerk, testified to visits of Dr. and Mrs. Lorenz to Machen at his office, but declared on cross examination that during the several conversations she was present and heard nothing said about letter box fasteners. James E. Bell, superintendent of delivery of the Washington city postoffice, testified that the Groff fastener had been adopted without any report on it having been submitted by him, although it would have been his duty to make such report as the fastener was tried first in this city. John F. Clark, a letter carrier, described the failure of the fastener to work at a test made in 1894 in this city, at which Machen and Samuel A. Groff were present, which, he said, caused Machen to remark to Groff at that time that unless the fastener would work without sticking he would not recommend its adoption. During the day Justice Pritchard showed a disposition in arguments on admissibility of evidence not to tolerate unnecessary delays in the progress of the case.

Love and Quarreling.

Every man and woman of us who has lived long enough in the world to gain wisdom by experience will be obliged to admit the strange union of love and quarreling. But every one of us who has lived deeply enough to know that experience worketh hope will admit that when love quarrels with its beloved it is just because this noble ideal of unity has run off the track, so to speak; a virtue has gone to seed; a divine quality has developed a defect. The outlook for quarrelsome love is not so hopeless when we can understand this. See how it would work if those two squabbling sisters would either of them stop to remember that it is only love, foolish, exasperating, unbalanced love, that is responsible for the ill bred domestic criticism that spoils the home life. If Jane once honestly believed that Mary's love made her so unpleasant she would stop agast, amused, no doubt and very likely touched, but almost certainly silenced. And that would be the end of the quarrel.—Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar.

Turkish Coffee.

The Turkish way of making coffee produces a very different result from that to which we are accustomed. A small conical saucer, holding about two tablespoonfuls of water, is used. The fresh roasted berry is pounded, not ground, and about a dessertspoonful is put into the minute boiler, which is then nearly filled with water and thrust among the embers. A few seconds suffice to bring it to a boil, and the decoction, grounds and all, is poured out into a small cup, which fits into a brass socket like the cup of an acorn. The Turks seem to drink this decoction boiling hot, grounds and all. They take it plain. Sugar and cream would no doubt be thought to spoil it.

In every but in Turkey these diminutive coffee boilers may be seen suspended by their long handles from the walls. The berry pounders are also at hand, and a cup of coffee takes but a few moments to produce.—American Queen.

Smoking in Banks.

In every bank in New York there is a rule against smoking, and it is doubtful if any depositor or visitor ever saw a coil of tobacco smoke sifting through the atmosphere in the big counting houses—that is, no visitor who is excluded from the building promptly when the bank closes. But if the curious could squeeze their way through those closed portals in the afternoon they would be treated to a very different sight.

The rules against smoking in all the big banks of the city apply only during banking hours. After the doors are closed and locked one can transform himself into a human volcano with perfect freedom—and he does. And "he" is legion.—New York Times.

IMMIGRATION SOUTH.

Large Parties Attracted to South Carolina and Elsewhere.

The work of the last decade in inducing immigration to the southern states by the land and industrial department of the Southern railway, assisted by the residents and the various industrial organizations of the south, is bearing results that surpass expectations. Large parties pass through Washington almost daily on their way to the south to take up new homes. Special attention is being paid to the farmer immigrants. They are being attracted from Canada and Europe.

Representatives of a party of 200 prospective German immigrants of the north states and the fatherland, accompanied by officials of the railway company, passed through the city last night to make a tour of inspection of the south. They are desirous of getting an option on 10,000 acres of land, and will visit the more productive states to find a suitable location. The land will be selected with a view to its fertility, advantages and the healthfulness of the community.

Mr. M. V. Richards, head of the land and industrial department of the railway, is pleased with the results attained in South Carolina. He says there are a number of feasible and well-considered colonization projects under way in the south at the present time.

"South Carolina," said Mr. Richards, "feels the effect of the extraordinary factory development which for several years has attracted to itself not only the most able and energetic men of the state, but the better class of farm labor as well. The mill men have reached a point where they realize that the source of their labor—the rural districts—must be replenished with people to meet local demands for the raw staple, as well as supply the markets which the mills have brought into existence with such marvelous rapidity."

"One of the movements referred to contemplates interesting Scotch immigrants. The Scotch figured prominently in the early colonial settlements in both the Carolinas, and many of their leading and most progressive citizens are of Scotch or Scotch-Irish extraction. The environment is highly favorable to Scotch immigrants. Another movement looks to the provinces of Canada for reinforcements of the rural population. A considerable colony of French Canadians has taken up lands near Summerville, and it is expected that many more will follow in the near future. These people, like the French and Italians of the continent, are exceedingly close farmers and skilled vinyardists, and are specially well adapted to conditions in the Carolinas."

"Other communities are making efforts to attract German immigration. While different sections have their preferences, the German farmer is everywhere acceptable. No more wholesome influence can be introduced into single-crop sections than the methods of the German farmer, illustrated by the German himself. It is a method which has retained and conserved the fertility of the soil of the fatherland through hundreds of years devoted to constant cultivation."

The officials of the Southern Railway Company are in receipt of information to the effect that a large number of the Boers of the Transvaal are desirous of immigrating to the United States and locating in the southern states. A letter was received at the general offices of the railway today from South Africa inquiring as to the adaptability of the various states of the south to the habits and pursuits of the Boers.—Washington Star.

The Floods in St. Petersburg.

The heavy floods in St. Petersburg recently drove to the surface 250,000 people who prey upon the tolerance of housekeepers by living in their cellars. The return to underground lodgings of the army of ill nourished persons has added enormously to a death rate which was already much larger than that of any other Christian capital. It is part of an unwritten code that a lady or gentleman should not know where cellars, garrets, laundry rooms, or servants' quarters are, and a genuine St. Petersburg householder never does know from one year's end to another.

Mrs. McCormick, the wife of the American Ambassador, after she and Mr. McCormick had moved into the palace they now occupy in St. Petersburg, became conscious of singular smells. The fragrance of stale herding, onions, soapy water, boiling cabbage, penetrated to her drawing-room. As a competent housekeeper she made inquiry. No one would tell her at first, but finally the butler admitted the odors came from those who lived in the cellars. Lived in the cellars! How could that be? To the horror of the servants, she insisted on going to the cellars, where she actually found sixty-eight permanent dwellers. She called in a policeman and had them all turned out.

Mrs. McCormick mentioned her singular discovery to the Countess de Montebello, the wife of the then French Ambassador. "That is nothing," said the Countess. "My sister and her children were coming to see me. My maid said: 'Madame, I would earnestly advise you not to have the children come.'"

"What do you mean? Why not?" I said.

"I don't mean anything, only I think the children should not come. They might get ill."

"I asked her what she meant by such nonsense and questioned her sharply. She was distressed, and only after a long time would she say, mysteriously: 'There are fifteen cases of diphtheria in the house.'"

"I found that more than one hundred people lived in the cellars and that, as the maid had said, fifteen children had the diphtheria." Some thousands actually live under the Winter Palace. Not only that, but recently a dairy with several cows was found in full operation in the imperial cellar. The cows had to go, but the people were not disturbed. That would have been out of keeping with Russian carelessness and noblesse oblige.—From our Correspondent, St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1903.—Collier's Weekly.

MILLS COMING SOUTH.

Prominent Cotton Men Investigate Price of Cotton—New England Capital Will Build More Mills in Cotton Belt.

The cotton mills of New England will be moved south next year. Mr. J. Myles Standish, of Boston, and Charles S. Washburn, of New Bedford, Mass., two of the most prominent cotton men of New England, have just completed a tour of the south made for the purpose of investigating the condition of the cotton crop and the amount now in the hands of the farmers, and have made this statement. It is said that provided there is no adverse legislation in this state there will be a number of new mills built by northern capital in this state soon. As they are now situated, it is almost impossible for the New England mills to enter into competition with the southern mills in the manufacture of the cheaper grade of cotton fabrics, which are shipped to Russia, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, and it is said that they hope that by establishing mills in the south they will be able to get their share of this trade, and in this way make up for the small profits realized on the goods manufactured in their northern mills for the domestic trade. It was not until a few years ago that the southern mills began the manufacture of the higher grade of cotton fabrics and the New England mills were then in a position to control the prices on this class of goods. When there was an increase in the price of the raw material the mill owners would accordingly issue a circular announcing a corresponding increase in the price of the manufactured product, but since the southern manufacturers have turned their attention to the importance of the home market, and begun supplying the jobbing trade with the best grade of fabrics, the New Englanders are no longer in a position to dictate the price of this grade of goods. The New England operators have been contemplating closing their mills on account of the high prices which they were compelled to pay for the raw material, which they claim takes away every cent of their profit. It was at the solicitation of these manufacturers that Messrs. Standish and Washburn determined to make a personal investigation and determine exactly how the crop stood, and report to the manufacturers if there was any prospect of the price dropping to a lower figure when the supply held by the farmers is placed on the market. The investigation has satisfied them that the supply now in the hands of the farmers is not sufficient to affect the price of the staple, even if the whole were turned loose in one day. They do not think that cotton will go any lower.

What to Do With Them.

Gen. Hampton always loved a joke and thoroughly enjoyed his own. He had large planting interests in Mississippi, which necessitated the employment of many slaves. There as in Columbia he had extensive grounds around his dwelling, and it was often quite a tax upon his good wife to keep them in thorough order, especially those in their Columbia home. In spite of every effort the trash and dirt would collect and she was constantly appealing to the general for extra servants to make things clean.

When the Federal gunboats began to come down the Mississippi river and their soldiers raided the surrounding country it became necessary to find a place of refuge for the negroes. Mrs. Hampton was at her home in Columbia and the general fighting in Virginia.

One morning fifteen hundred negroes arrived at her door. They came unexpectedly from the plantation in Mississippi, and there had been no provision made for their keeping.

Mrs. Hampton telegraphed the general at once, saying:

"Fifteen hundred negroes have arrived from Mississippi! What must I do with them?"

General Hampton immediately wired back:

"Put them to cleaning up the yard."

And that was all she could get from him.

Better Than an Ordinance.

"I was in a Wyoming town when there came a fall of four feet of snow," said a traveller, "and being told that there was no ordinance in regard to cleaning the sidewalks I was expressing my sentiments when the landlord of the hotel, who had set men to clearing a path to his door, turned to me with:

"Don't be in a hurry, stranger. Bill will be along by and by and make it all right."

"I found that Bill was the city marshal, and a couple of hours after breakfast he came along with a double-barreled shot gun. He passed the hotel to say to the saloon keeper next door:

"Jack, there's four feet of snow here."

"I see it."

"Going to clear it off?"

"No."

"All right. I'll be back in about an hour, and if you haven't started it I'll begin to shoot it off."

"The hint was sufficient and the saloon keeper was soon at work. There were several others who hung out, but were brought to time the same way."

In one instance the marshal had to begin shooting but no sooner had the double-charge ploughed through the snow and smashed out a pannel of the door than a man and a snow shovel began work and kept it up until a path was cleared. They don't need many town ordinances in the far West. A man and a shotgun can most always put things through.

Just received another large shipment of "Pitt," Osteen's Book Store. Jan 18.—3t

A Drawn Battle.

"Well, Hans," I said to the big, cherubic-faced German who sometimes does odd jobs for me, "I hear you've been on the warpath."

"Vot vas heem?" inquired Hans with a puzzled frown.

"The mayor told me he had to fine you and your brother for fighting," I explained.

"Oh, yah, dat vas so," assented Hans, with a pleased laugh. "I vas verocious undt Yacob he vas verocious, undt so ve had a leedle paddle."

"Which liked?" I asked.

"Oh, neidervon; ve vas bod yust efen," answered Hans earnestly.

"How's that?"

"Vell, Yacob, he called me a fool, undt so I called heem a fool, undt so ve vas efen dere," exclaimed Hans.

"Undt den Yacob he called me a big fool, undt so I called heem a big fool, undt dere ve vas efen again."

"Undt Yacob he called me a liar, undt so I called heem a liar, undt dere ve vas efen some more times."

"Undt den Yacob he called me a big liar, undt den I hit heem; undt so I vas a leedle ahead, ain't it?"

"Budt den Yacob he hit me, undt so dere ve vas efen some more all ridt."

"Undt den der policeman run us bod in, undt dere ve vas efen dere."

"Undt der mayor he vined me five chillings un vined Yacob only half a crown, undt so Yacob vas ahead, ain't it?"

"Budt den I porrowed half a crown from Yacob to help pay mine vine, undt so dere ve vas efen again all ridt, all ridt."

"Undt you pet you ve vas going to stay efen now. It don't pay to paddle, so Yacob says, undt I guess he knows vat vas vich," concluded Hans, nodding his head sagely.

Leader of the Japanese.

Everybody nows that Japs are great soldiers, but few know who is the greatest of them. The Lord Roberts of Japan is General Viscount Katsura, who became prime minister of the country two years ago.

He began his fighting career in 1867, during the civil war, which resulted in the overthrow of the old order of things in Japan and the adoption of western civilization. He was only a lieutenant then, but he became famous for his extraordinary courage. He was always in the thickest of the fight, always the first to volunteer to lead a forlorn hope.

After the civil war was over the new government sent him to Germany to study military matters. When he returned to Japan he took a leading part in reorganizing the Japanese soldiery on the European model. Practically he is the creator of the modern Japanese army.

During the Chino-Japanese war he had the opportunity of leading his men to battle and discovered that the trouble he had taken to train them had not been thrown away. He marched his army through Korea to Manchuria, winning dozens of victories on the way. His name became a terror throughout that country.

When he got back to Japan nothing was good enough for him. He was the idol of the people, and all kinds of honors were showered upon him.

General Katsura believes that the Japanese soldiers are the best in the world, and says that he would not fear the result if he had to lead them against any white troops.—New York Press.

COTTON MARKET.

The receipts continue light on this market and the high prices do not bring out the little remaining in the country as rapidly as expected. Today middling is selling for 13 3/4.

Plenty of "Pitt" at Osteen's Book Store. Jan 18—3t

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Sept 16—8m

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Dec. 2.—26t.

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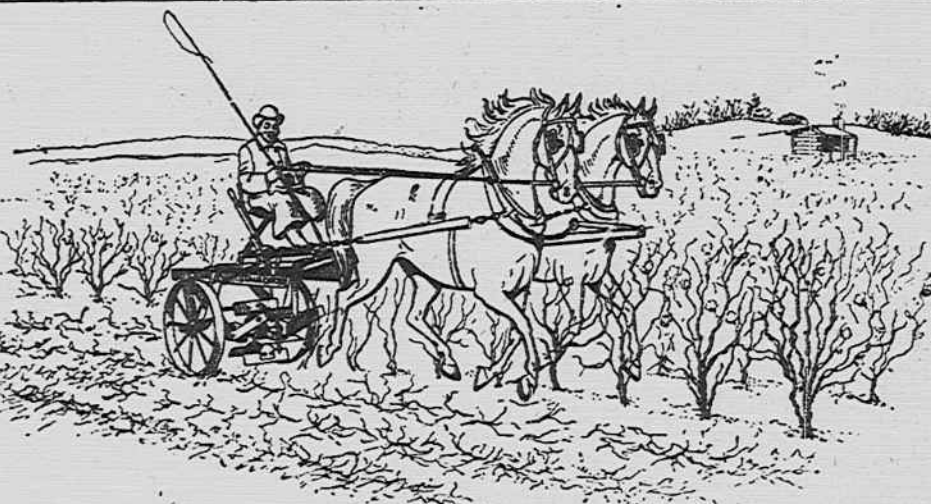
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Sept 23—3m

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